

With the President's Compliments

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS
DELIVERED TO THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF LONDON

On Monday, 11 April, 1927

BY
THE PRESIDENT
SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.,
M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.



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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

At the present time there are 379 Fellows of the College as compared with 91 in 1825 ; of the present Fellows, 12 have been elected under the old Bye-law XL (*b*), enacted on 26 January, 1911 (now Bye-Law XXXVIII (*b*)), whereby registered medical practitioners not members of the College, who have distinguished themselves in any branch of the science or practice of medicine, can be elected Fellows.

The number of Members at the present time is 836, as compared with 732 a year ago. Four have died and 16 have been elected to the Fellowship.

The Licentiates admitted during the year 1926 numbered 836. During the same period 67 Licentiates became Members.

The Diplomates in Public Health admitted during 1926 numbered 32 ; in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 52 ; in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, 51 ; in Psychological Medicine, 18 ; and in Laryngology and Otology, 15.

HONOURS.

The following Honours have been conferred by His Majesty the King on the following Fellows, Member, and Licentiates of the College during the Presidential year :—

K.C.B. : Lord Dawson of Penn (Fellow).

K.B.E. : Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett (Licentiate).

Knighthood : Henry Head (Fellow).

C.B. : Reginald St. George Smallridge Bond (Member).

Corrie Hudson (Licentiate).

C.B.E. : George Wykeham Heron (Licentiate).

O.B.E. : William Bligh (Licentiate).

William Maclachlan McDonald (Licentiate).

Frank Edred Whitehead (Licentiate).

M.B.E. : William Daniel Arthur (Licentiate).

MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The *Bisset Hawkins Medal* was awarded to Dr. A. T. Stanton.

The *Gilbert Blane Medal* to Lieut.-Commander S. R. Johnston, R.N.

The *Murchison Scholarship* to Charles Edward Newman, M.B.

The *Jenks Memorial Scholarship* to Kenneth Swire Southam.

The *Joseph Rogers Prize* to Dr. H. J. McCurrich

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

Sir Douglas Powell, Bart., presented a replica of a portrait of his father, the late Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., by Spencer Watson, A.R.A.

Mr. H. T. Herring, O.B.E., presented a silver claret jug, bequeathed to Sir Richard Quain by Dr. C. J. B. Williams.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie gave a china tea service presented to her grandfather, Dr. Alexander Tweedie, a Fellow of the College, by his colleagues in 1802.

During the past year the revision of the Bye-laws has been completed. Numerous changes had been made from time to time during the past years, and since the College has only possessed one up-to-date copy, this necessarily led to considerable inconvenience. The revision is now complete and the newly printed copies of the Bye-laws are available for all purposes.

One alteration of considerable importance has received the sanction of the College, in that now the College has the power to confer, if it so desires, Honorary Fellowships on persons who have achieved distinction and have rendered exceptional services to the Science or Practice of Medicine. Such persons need not necessarily hold

a medical qualification, but these Honorary Fellows shall have no part in the government of the College and shall enjoy none of the privileges of Fellows nor any rights of medical practice as Honorary Fellows. The College will have the power of honouring those who have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of medicine and so of reviving a procedure that was sometimes followed in the earlier period of its history, when men of eminence in other walks of life were included amongst its Fellows.

During the past year the number of candidates for admission to the examination for the Membership of the College has undergone an exceedingly large increase. This, doubtless, is largely due to the alterations recently made by the College in removing certain restrictions that formerly existed, more especially the restriction as to practising in partnership.

The number of the candidates who failed to pass a satisfactory examination was also very large, but it is clearly necessary that the standard of attainment for the conferring of this diploma must be a high one, and the future will show whether the large numbers now presenting themselves, often with inadequate preparation and very limited experience, is merely a transitory and temporary feature following the removal of restrictions, or whether it denotes a permanent and increasing demand for recognition by the College. If the latter be the case it will make it all the more necessary for the examination to be a complete and stringent one.

The Fellows will have noticed the extensive building operations that are in progress on the site immediately adjacent to the College building. These will result in the erection of a building very considerably higher than the old buildings now demolished, and it is probable that the amenities of the College may to some extent be interfered with owing to interference with light and air. The College officers are in consultation with their architect and with their legal advisers in order to safeguard the interests of the College so far as is possible.

The College has decided to commemorate in the year 1928 the tercentenary of the publication of the *De Motu Cordis* in a manner worthy of the memory of William Harvey, and the Committee appointed for the purpose

has drawn up a preliminary scheme for the occasion. The celebration will include the following :—

- I.—The reception of delegates from Universities and Academies of the British Empire and foreign countries, and possibly the presentation of addresses.
- II.—A dinner, given by the Royal College of Physicians to the delegates and certain distinguished guests.
- III.—A *conversazione* given by the College.
- IV.—A scientific meeting at which communications of the nature of demonstrations dealing with the physiology of, and the clinical phenomena associated with, the cardio-vascular system, will be given by certain of the Fellows of the College.

The further detailed arrangements must necessarily be left to a later stage.

STANDING COUNSEL.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Charles Clausen as a judge of the High Court necessitated his resignation of the position of Senior Standing Counsel to the College, and the College, while congratulating Mr. Justice Clausen on his elevation to the Bench, viewed with regret the loss of his valuable services and advice.

The College has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Frederic Herbert Maugham, K.C., who has expressed his willingness to accept the position of Senior Standing Counsel.

FINANCE.

During the financial year ended 29 September, 1926, the income of the College from investments was £2,246 as against £1,740 in the previous year, but the amount received from the Conjoint Examining Board fell from £12,628 to £10,167, owing to the decrease in the number of students who entered for study after the great increase immediately following the War.

The fees received from the Membership Examination increased from £2,301 to £4,935, but this was offset by the increased cost of the examination.

The total income of the College was £18,346.

The expenditure amounted to £8,095 as against £7,767 in the previous year, the increase being partly due, as already mentioned, to the Membership Examination.

The sum of £10,539 was invested during the year, in addition to a bequest of £500 from the late Dr. J. A. Ormerod.

The income received from the Trust Funds of the "Charities" administered by the College was £658; this included a refund of Income Tax for three years. The expenditure on these Trusts was £610.

The rent charge on the Anslow Estate (Lumley Trust), for which the purchaser had disclaimed liability for five years past, was recovered, after judgment in favour of the College, in the County Court. The amount was small, but as it was a Trust Fund the College was compelled to use every means to obtain payment.

The rent-charge has since been redeemed and the proceeds invested in New Zealand 4 per cent. Stock, 1963.

In January, 1927, the College resolved in conformity with the "Order" of the Charity Commissioners made in 1923, empowering the College to make grants out of the income of the Sadleir Trust in augmentation of the income of other Lectureships, to make annual payments from the Sadleir Trust income:—

- (a) To the *Goulstonian Trust*, sufficient to raise the honorarium of the Lecturer to 25 guineas.
 - (b) To the *Lumleian Trust*, sufficient to raise the honorarium of the Lecturer to 60 guineas.
 - (c) To the *Murchison Trust*, sufficient to maintain the value of the Prize at £21.
 - (d) To the *Moxon Trust*, sufficient to maintain the value of the Medal at £30.
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Obituary Notices.

FREDERICK STEPHEN PALMER.

Frederick Stephen Palmer, who died on 21 April, 1926, was born at East Sheen in 1847, and was the son of a well-known practitioner in that district. He received his medical education at the Westminster Hospital, qualifying as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1869. After completing his student career at the Westminster Hospital, and after holding the post of House Surgeon there, he became the R.M.O. of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and remained in this position for no less than four years. He then embarked on practice in East Sheen, like his father before him, and carried on for a considerable number of years a large and very successful general practice. In 1885 he took the degree of M.D. in the University of Durham, and in 1901, some thirty-two years after qualifying, he passed the examination for the Membership of this College, and relinquishing general practice he moved to London and began working at the Hospital for Sick Children and at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, having determined to become a consulting physician and to devote himself more especially to neurology. In 1904 he was elected physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, and he served this institution with devoted faithfulness in one or other capacity until his death. He acted as physician for seventeen years, and in 1921 was appointed consulting physician, but he also served the hospital as an administrator, and was for some years the Chairman of the Committee of Management. His well known and quite remarkable energy which earlier in life had enabled him to change his career when well on in middle life, together with his tact, geniality and business capacity were of the greatest service to the hospital throughout his period of office, and this was more especially the case during the war. Dr. Palmer was elected a Fellow of this College in 1911, an honour that he greatly esteemed, and he rarely missed attending the meetings of the Comitia. He also took an active

part, as a member of the Committee, in the management of St. Luke's Hostel, and he was also a Vice-President of the Medical Society of London.

His business capacity led to his appointment as Chairman of the Committee of the Royal Societies Club, and in all these varied duties he secured the esteem and affection of all with whom he worked. His relaxations were music, history and biography, and he was a man of genial and attractive personality, youthful in mind and body up to the end and one who possessed many real friends. He leaves a wife and one daughter, married to Surgeon-Captain Campbell, to mourn his loss.

ERNEST SEPTIMUS REYNOLDS.

Ernest Septimus Reynolds, who died on 22 May, 1926, was the son of Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Manchester, and was born in 1861 in Manchester, and he remained throughout his life most closely associated with the city of his birth. He received his general education under the auspices of the late Canon John Henn at the Manchester Commercial Schools, and after matriculating at the University of London in 1878, entered Owens College and the Medical School of the Manchester Royal Infirmary in the same year. He distinguished himself at school, at Owens College and at the University of London, obtaining many prizes and honours. After qualifying as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1883 he graduated as M.B. in 1884 and as M.D. in 1885 in the University of London. He also obtained the B.Sc. degree of the Victoria University. In 1888 he was admitted a Member of this College and received the congratulations of the President on the very exceptional knowledge he had displayed in the course of the examination, and further, he received a special resolution from the Censors' Board to the same effect. Eight years later, in 1896, he was elected a Fellow, and in 1917 he delivered the Bradshaw Lecture. Immediately subsequent to qualification, Reynolds followed rather an unusual career for one who was destined to be a clinical physician, in that for a number of years he held successively a series of appointments in asylums and mental hospitals, first at the Macclesfield County Asylum, then at the Cheadle Royal Asylum,

where he remained three years, and then at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield. The experience he gained during these years in mental diseases was of much service to him in later years in his work as a neurologist and as a general physician. In 1887, he became resident medical officer to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and he held this post for some four years, becoming in 1891, physician to the Ancoats Hospital and also physician to the Manchester Workhouse Infirmary. In these varied appointments he had an unusually wide training in many branches of medicine not always coming within the purview of the hospital physician, and a training calculated to give him a singularly wide outlook on the phenomena of disease. In 1899, when thirty-eight years of age, and fourteen years after taking his M.D. degree, he was appointed to the staff of the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Shortly after this, Reynolds made the striking and important discovery with which his name is most closely associated. In June, 1899, the Manchester hospitals received an ever-increasing number of patients suffering from unusual symptoms, such as skin eruptions, erythromelalgia, and more especially a very remarkable number of cases of herpes zoster. A little later, *i.e.*, August, 1900, a very large number of cases of so-called alcoholic neuritis were observed at the Workhouse Infirmary. Reynolds was impressed by two facts, (1) the so-called alcoholic neuritis was not only associated with the presence of herpes zoster but (2) its incidence was confined to beer drinkers, and he thereupon suspected that the beer contained arsenic, and confirmed this suspicion by testing some of the beer himself, and finding, as he had suspected, that arsenic was present. He communicated this observation to others and its accuracy was immediately confirmed by further analysis, and the arsenic was ultimately traced to be an impurity in the sulphuric acid used in the production of the sugar used in the process of brewing.

This important discovery affords a striking illustration of Reynold's acumen as a clinician and recalls in some respects the work of a former Fellow of this College, Sir George Baker, in his well-known work on the presence of lead in cider. Reynolds is said to have had some 500 cases under his own care, and the total number affected

must have been very large as some 2,000 cases were treated in Manchester alone in 1900, and it is quite certain that in the earlier periods of the outbreak many cases were not correctly diagnosed. Reynolds always had doubts as to whether neuritis was ever due to the action of alcohol itself, and held the view that arsenic may have been present in beer, perhaps in smaller quantities, for many years prior to his discovery. Certainly his work made beer purer. Reynolds was essentially a clinical physician who was convinced that the progress of the art of medicine required the most thorough and painstaking work at the bed side, and that the faculties of observation and deduction must be cultivated to the highest degree possible. He was very intolerant of short cuts to diagnosis by so-called laboratory methods and in his teaching laid especial stress on the need for the full development of the practitioner's personal skill, and hence he was a fine clinical teacher, since he was a man of large and varied experience, an acute clinical observer, and an attractive exponent with a very distinct personality.

Reynolds was a man with strong opinions, and on occasion he spoke out, although by nature rather of a shy and reticent disposition, and one who cared but little to take part in public speaking or writing. He was much opposed to the National Insurance Act, and acted as one of the leaders of those members of the medical profession in Manchester who were opposed to it.

In the British Medical Association, Reynolds was Secretary of the Section of Psychological Medicine at the Manchester Meeting in 1902, and Vice-President of the Section of Neurology and Psychological Medicine at the Liverpool Meeting in 1912, and he was a representative on the Council in 1912. In 1912 he was also President of the Manchester Medical Society and delivered a striking address on the Practice of Medicine as an Art.

His relaxation took the form of reading, and more especially the study of philosophy and logic, and he was especially fond of the writings of Maudsley and of Mercier amongst others. Under an exterior considered by some to be cold, he disguised a sympathetic heart that many found rendered them great service in times of trouble, and he will be much missed by those, comparatively few in number, who knew him intimately.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John Williams, who died on 24 May, 1926, the third son of the Rev. David Williams, a Congregational Minister and a Carmarthenshire farmer, was born in 1840 at Blaenllynant, Carmarthenshire. His father died when he was only two years old, and his mother, a woman of exceptional powers and of great character, devoted herself to the upbringing of her family of five children. In after life, Williams used often to refer to the debt he owed his mother, and it is probable that he inherited some of his most striking characteristics from her. As a boy he attended the village school, and later went to the Normal College at Swansea, where he received instruction in elementary science, and it is of interest to note that he also at this period served for a time as an apprentice to a medical practitioner. In 1861, at the age of twenty-one, he entered University College, London, and qualified as L.S.A. in 1865, taking the M.R.C.S. England, and the M.B. London in 1866, and finally the M.D. in 1867. He served as obstetric assistant at University College Hospital in 1864, and after qualifying was house physician to the Brompton Hospital and to the Hospital for Sick Children. He then went into general practice at Swansea, where he remained until 1872. In this year there was a vacancy on the staff of his old hospital owing to the creation of the post of assistant obstetric physician, and Williams was persuaded by a friend, somewhat against his own opinion, to offer himself as a candidate and he was appointed assistant obstetric physician. In 1883 he became obstetric physician jointly with Dr. Graily Hewitt. In 1887 he succeeded Dr. Graily Hewitt as Professor of Obstetric Medicine in University College. John Williams passed the M.R.C.P. examination in 1873 and was elected a Fellow in 1879, and served on the Council in the years 1899, 1900 and 1901.

At University College, John Williams held the Chair of Obstetric Medicine from 1887 to 1893, in which year he resigned all his hospital and teaching appointments at the comparatively early age of 53 and was appointed consulting physician. One year previously he had

ceased to perform abdominal operations and had transferred them to his junior colleague, Dr. Herbert Spencer. In addition to the appointments he held at University College, he was physician to the General Lying-in Hospital and to the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children. He remained in the active practice of his profession for some ten years after resigning his hospital appointments, but finally retired in 1903 after an exceedingly busy professional career in London of thirty-one years, first in Harley Street, then in Queen Anne Street, and finally he acquired the house of his old friend and teacher, Sir William Jenner, in Brook Street, and lived there until his retirement in 1903 to Plâs Llanstephan, a country residence he had acquired in Carmarthenshire, near the mouth of the River Towy. Later, when the National Library of Wales was established at Aberystwyth he resided there and gave the name of his birthplace, Blaenllynant, to his house. John Williams had a very considerable struggle in the early years of his life in London which is perhaps not surprising when the conditions under which he started are remembered. In the first place, he had not had any extensive special training in the department of practice to which he proposed to devote himself, and in the second place, it may be said that the practice of gynæcology was not at that time, *i.e.*, the early seventies, in a very settled, or even satisfactory, condition. There was much difference of opinion and even acute controversy as to the desirability of several forms of treatment for uterine disorders that were then in vogue. The vigorous personality of Matthews Duncan was an outstanding factor in these controversies, and John Williams was early in close association with him, so that in a short time these two men took a leading part in placing gynæcology on the sure basis that it has now secured. They, both of them, were teachers who had a commanding influence upon their pupils, produced not only by their clinical skill as practitioners, but perhaps even more dependent upon their sterling character, transparent honesty of purpose and love of truth. John Williams was also greatly influenced by one of his teachers at University College, Sir William Jenner, a man who also exercised an extraordinarily marked influence on all

his pupils, not only by his knowledge but also by his personality. John Williams owed much of his success in the practice of his profession to the influence and help of these two remarkable men, although his own merits as a sound clinician, his shrewd common sense, and his skill as one of the early abdominal operators, were such as to amply justify this success. His paper on the Mechanical Action of Pessaries, at the Obstetrical Society as early as 1876, marked him as a leader in the controversies of the time and subsequent writings on the Pathology of Membranous Dysmenorrhœa were valuable contributions to the subject. Another important paper was that on the Circulation in the Uterus, which was not only valuable from the anatomical point of view but also contained deductions of practical value in the treatment of disease. Other important contributions were the lectures on Cancer of the Uterus, delivered before the Harveian Society, and his Cavendish Lecture on Ovarian Tumours complicating Pregnancy. John Williams was a skilful operator and was an early convert to Listerian principles, and to this his success as an operator was largely due. Marcus Beck, a near relative and at one time a pupil of Lister at Glasgow, introduced antiseptic methods at University College Hospital in 1869, when he was Surgical Registrar. Beck and John Williams were the closest of friends and John Williams acquired the principles of Listerian surgery from Beck, who was appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital at the same time that Williams became assistant obstetric physician. Up to the year 1885, John Williams performed all his abdominal operations, on hospital patients, including ovariectomies, not in the old hospital but in a house in Gower Street devoted to this purpose. After 1885 they were performed in a special room in the hospital, with special nurses and special precautions. His results as an ovariectomist were very good, and it may be claimed that his success as an operator was a large factor in the subsequent general recognition that obstetricians and gynaecologists should themselves operate when this was required and not act only as physicians. Although a successful and skilful operator he was by no means prone to operate when he thought other methods of treatment more suitable, and was very strongly opposed

to various operative procedures advocated by Lawson Tait and others.

John Williams received numerous honours. He was Physician Accoucheur to H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, and to H.R.H. The Princess of Wales (now Queen Mary). He had the complete confidence of Queen Victoria, who admired his sterling character and his thorough methods. In 1894 he was created a Baronet, in 1902 K.C.V.O., and in 1911 G.C.V.O. He received the LL.D. from the Universities of Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the D.Sc. from the University of Wales. He was High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1909.

John Williams, however, was much more than a distinguished practitioner and a successful teacher and pioneer in his subject. He had many other interests and one of them was an ardent nationalism and belief in the greatness of his beloved Wales. He devoted a great part of his life, his energies and his wealth to the furtherance of this object. He was a most ardent Welshman and profoundly interested in the ancient literature of Wales. He included amongst his most intimate friends such men as the late Henry Owen and the Celtic scholar, the late Sir John Rhys. Early in his London life he began to collect manuscripts and books dealing with Wales, and ultimately acquired a very large and most valuable library, rich in ancient manuscripts that now forms an integral part of the National Library of Wales. He used to tell, with humour, the story of how he had found himself at auctions bidding against his friend, Henry Owen, for some precious manuscript, neither of them knowing who the rival bidder was. He acquired the Peniarth and Shirburn collections and largely owing to the self-sacrificing efforts of John Williams the National Library of Wales has become the foremost library of Celtic literature in the world. In 1906, he was appointed the first President of the Library, and he was also Vice-President of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in succession to the late Alderman John F. Roberts, the eldest brother of Sir William Roberts. John Williams was a prominent member of the Cymrodorion Society, and in London he frequently attended Eisteddfodau at the house of his life-long friend, the late Sir William Roberts,

who was in the habit of having such functions from time to time for the benefit of his compatriots. John Williams used to compete and on one occasion was greatly gratified by winning the Prize Ode competition. John Williams was a man of handsome presence, well built, of medium height, with a winning smile and an attractive personality. He had hosts of warm friends and was admired for his transparent honesty of purpose and outspoken expression of opinion that left the listener in no sort of doubt as to his meaning. Like many men of strong character, he also had his dislikes and never hesitated to condemn in the most unmistakable terms any mean action or dishonourable conduct. He married in 1872, Mary, daughter of Richard Hughes, of Ynistawe. This lady, an accomplished musician and a harpist of quite remarkable talent, died in 1915, leaving no issue.

WILLIAM BOOG LEISHMAN.

William Boog Leishman, who died on 2 June, 1926, after a very short illness, was born on 6 November, 1865, in Glasgow, the son of Dr. William Leishman, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Glasgow. He was educated at Westminster and at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated as M.B., C.M. in 1886, at the early age of twenty-one, and he entered the Army in the following year. During the first three years of his Army career he served at Home stations, proceeding to India in 1890, where he served seven years, taking part in the Waziristan Expedition in 1894–1895. On his return to England he was posted for duty in the wards at Netley, and very soon after was attracted by the work then being carried on in the laboratories under the charge of Almroth Wright and David Semple, and on the latter proceeding to India in 1899–1900, Leishman, having attained the rank of Major, was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School—Wright being the Professor. When the School was removed to London in 1903, Leishman succeeded Sir Almroth Wright as Professor of Pathology. Very soon after his arrival at Netley from India, Leishman

showed a most remarkable aptitude for research work, and this was justified by his close association and work with Wright who, at that time, was engaged on his well-known researches on anti-typhoid vaccination and on the activities of leucocytes, with more especial reference to phagocytosis. Leishman's remarkable abilities, both as a master of technique and as an investigator with a keen but well controlled imagination, were of the utmost value in the elaboration and development of the method of anti-typhoid inoculation. It was at this period of his career that he devised the improvement in the well-known Romanovsky stain that is now known as Leishman's stain, a method that has been of much service in the investigation of many diseases due to protozoal infection. It was also at this time that he laid the foundations of the work he carried on for many years subsequently, with the aid of many pupils, that resulted in standardising and rendering thoroughly reliable the method of anti-typhoid inoculation. Leishman's work on this important subject greatly enhanced the value of Wright's earlier work, and there can be little doubt that the ultimate adoption of this procedure in the fighting services was largely due to the confidence inspired by the improved methods of preparation and standardisation elaborated by Leishman and his pupils. The medical history of the Great War is a sufficient record of the service rendered by this work, and in this connection allusion may be made here to the contrast in the incidence of enteric fever in the British Expeditionary Force and in the French armies in 1914 and 1915. Inoculation was not practised in the latter during the earlier period of the war, and the incidence of typhoid, low in the British, was very high in the French armies. It was also during his early career at Netley that Leishman made the observation on the structures that are now known as Leishman bodies and the cause of Kala Azar and allied diseases. He found, thanks to his stain, in a film prepared from the spleen pulp in a fatal case of so-called Dum Dum fever, a large number of small oval bodies unknown to him or to Wright. Many years later, Leishman was reminded of these curious bodies when studying films of the Trypanosomes of Nagana, or Tsetse Fly disease. He then suspected that the

bodies he had seen in Kala Azar were stages in the life history of a protozoon, and the correctness of this opinion was proved by Leonard Rogers, who showed that the cultivation of these bodies in a suitable medium led to the development of a flagellate organism. In 1903 Donovan described in Kala Azar similar bodies to those recorded by Leishman, and they were given the name of the Leishman-Donovan bodies. Subsequently such bodies were found in a number of other conditions, *e.g.*, Delhi boil, certain forms of ulceration of the pharynx and nares in South America, and Kala Azar itself was found to have a much wider distribution, including certain parts of China and Africa, and finally a closely similar malady affecting both human beings and animals was found in Southern Europe. To all these maladies now the term Leishmaniasis is applied. Leishman also carried out prolonged and important researches on the spirochætes responsible for syphilis, yaws and relapsing fever, and he was especially interested in the difficult enquiry as to the manner in which the spirochæte passed from the parent tick to the ova and the infecting agent thus hereditarily transmitted. In the course of this work he studied very completely the so-called granules that he regarded as stages in the life history of the spirochæte and capable of developing into a spirochæte. He gave a summary of his researches on this subject to this College in the Dobell Lectures of 1920. In addition to carrying out all this important and most successful research work, Leishman made a reputation as a teacher in the R.A.M. College, and much of the success of R.A.M.C. officers as investigators of tropical disease in many parts of the world is due to the excellent training and inspiring example they received from their Professor of Pathology.

During the war, from 1914 to 1918, Leishman served in France as adviser in Pathology, a post of the first importance in bringing expert scientific knowledge to deal with the numerous problems affecting the health of troops. He rendered, in association with others, great services in dealing with and also in investigating such important diseases as dysentery, cerebrospinal meningitis, nephritis and trench fever, to mention only some of the maladies that at one time or another during

the progress of the war were of military importance. Enteric fever, thanks largely to his work, was never a source of anxiety to either soldiers or doctors. This work involved serving on numerous committees, and also frequent visits to the various laboratories established in connection with the military hospitals and also in the field, to say nothing of the numerous reports that had to be prepared and submitted to the higher authorities. The trench fever investigations after the initial and fundamental work of McNee were supervised by a joint committee with the Americans, and Leishman and others served on this and thus helped to correlate the work of British and American investigators. Further monthly meetings with the officers of the American Medical Service were held, and at these Leishman and another British officer were the representatives of the R.A.M.C. Although these varied activities led to a heavy burden of work being placed on Leishman's shoulders, and although he suffered from ill-health from time to time, this never affected either his energy or the cheerful alacrity with which he undertook and performed all his duties. On his return home he was appointed Director of Pathology at the War Office, and he held this post until he succeeded Sir John Goodwin as Director-General in 1923. As Director-General he showed another side of his character and proved that, able as he was as a teacher and as an investigator, he was also a most capable administrator, and by his quiet tactful manner and his obvious capacity and knowledge, he earned general praise as the head of the Army Medical Service.

Leishman also did much for Science and Medicine apart from his work in the Army. He was an active member of many committees organised to investigate disease at the Royal Society, the Colonial Office, the Board of Agriculture, etc. He also served on the Medical Research Council and was Chairman of the Foot and Mouth Disease Research Committee. Thus, his activities covered a very wide field, and up to within a very few days of his death he was actively engaged in all of them.

Leishman received, in 1909, the honour of Knighthood, and in 1910 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society

and later served on the Council and on several committees. He served the Society most efficiently on the Tropical Diseases Committee, and at the time of his death was keenly interested and taking an active part in the investigations on Kala Azar that are at the present time going on under the auspices of this Committee. In 1912, he was appointed Hon. Physician to H.M. The King, and in 1914 he was elected a Fellow of this College under the special bye-law. He received the C.B. and the Legion of Honour in 1915, the K.C.M.G. in 1918, and on becoming Director-General the K.C.B., and was promoted to Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was also a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He received the LL.D. from Glasgow and McGill Universities, and was elected a member of the Athenæum Club under Rule II, on account of his eminence in science and for his public services.

Leishman was deservedly popular with his seniors and his juniors, and the loss that medicine and science have sustained by his premature death in the full tide of his activities is indeed great.

In 1902, he married Maud, the elder daughter of the late Lieut. Col. E. Gunter, of the 59th Regiment; she survives him with one son and three daughters. The son is following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather by entering on the study of medicine. Sir William Leishman was buried with the military honours attaching to his rank of Lieutenant-General, and the funeral service at the Chapel of Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital was attended by a very large and most representative gathering, including representatives of the King, Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, the Army Council, the Services, learned bodies and many personal friends.

FREDERICK WALKER MOTT.

Frederick Walker Mott, who died on 8 June, 1926, in the General Hospital, Birmingham, having been seized with sudden illness in the train whilst travelling to that city a few days previously, was the son of Henry Mott, and was born in Brighton on 23 October, 1853, and received

his school education there. After leaving school he was for a time a pupil at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, and then entered the Medical Faculty of University College. Amongst his fellow students were Sidney Martin, W. D. Halliburton, Victor Horsley. He graduated as M.B., B.S. London with high honours, in 1881, and took the M.D. and the Membership of this College in 1886. Mott was a man who was greatly influenced by his teachers, and it is probable that at least two of these, Henry Maudsley and Wharton Jones, had a profound influence in shaping his outlook and determining the scientific trend of his life's work. During his student career he filled the usual resident appointments, but in addition he became ophthalmic assistant to Wharton Jones towards the end of the latter's career, and he always had a very high regard for the scientific attainments of this very remarkable man. Mott widened his experience by studying pathology for some time in Vienna, and soon after his return he became for a short time Assistant Professor of Physiology in Liverpool. In 1884 he returned to London and began his long association with Charing Cross Hospital, first as lecturer in physiology, then as medical registrar to the Hospital, in 1891 as assistant physician and as full physician in 1894. In 1900 he ceased to be the teacher in physiology and became lecturer on pathology, and in 1907 lecturer on neurology and medicine. Thus he had long experience as a teacher, and his teaching covered a very wide field. This was also true of him as an examiner, and few Fellows of the College have served the College as an examiner for a longer period than Mott, and his services were also freely given to many universities. Mott, early in his career, embarked on investigation, and his first work was purely physiological and directed to the further elucidation of cerebral localisation, a subject that in the early eighties was in the forefront of physiological enquiry, but even this early work of Mott showed the breadth of his outlook. Thus, with Sharpey-Schafer, he made experiments on the cortical representation of the eye movements in monkeys. With Leonard Hill he studied cerebral anæmia, and with Halliburton the products of nerve degeneration. Shortly after this Mott carried out one of his most important researches, *i.e.*, that on the

results of hemisection of the spinal cord, a work published in the Philosophical Transactions. He was not only an investigator who used the method of experiment but he also carried out a mass of work on the anatomy and minute histology of the nervous system, and in connection with this his researches on the changes in the central nervous system associated with trypanosomiasis and true sleeping sickness may be mentioned. This latter work was carried on for several years in connection with the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society and was of the utmost value. In 1895 the L.C.C. appointed Mott pathologist in charge of the new laboratory at Claybury, notwithstanding the fact that Mott refused the appointment unless he were allowed to retain his position as physician to Charing Cross Hospital, as he always maintained that a wide outlook was essential to success, and that the study of morbid conditions should be correlated as closely as possible with clinical observation, and further that the study of mental disorders should not be disassociated from that of general medicine.

The opportunities afforded by Claybury, thanks to the ability and indefatigable energy of Mott, led to work of the highest importance and to results that must have a permanent influence on medicine, and on our conceptions of the nature of disease. Mott, as mentioned above, was in some respects a disciple of Maudsley and held the belief that mental diseases are very largely correlated with bodily changes, and his work at Claybury was largely inspired by this conception. He adduced definite concrete evidence to prove that general paralysis of the insane was a manifestation of syphilis, and although this view had been advanced by others it is largely owing to Mott's work that it is now accepted as a proven fact, and it renders what was not so long ago regarded as mysterious a definite entity that is preventible, and possibly may be found to be curable in the future. The first volume of the Archives of Neurology, founded and edited by him, contained this important work, and succeeding volumes were largely devoted to recording observations designed to correlate structural changes in the nervous system and in the body generally with mental disease. In the later years of his life, with the

progress of physiological knowledge, he extended these conceptions, so as to include not only the study of the structural changes that might be associated with mental change, but undertook prolonged investigations on the relation of the physiological activity of the ductless and other glands with mental disease. His work on the relationship of dementia præcox with what are now called the endocrin organs, a matter on which he advanced very definite and concrete views, is generally admitted to be of a very high order. From these studies Mott was led on to investigate the difficult and vexed question of the influence of heredity in the insane, and here also he advanced very definite conclusions that are dealt with in one of his last contributions, *i.e.*, the Harveian Oration, delivered before this College in October, 1925. During the War Mott performed valuable work as a neurological consultant and also as an investigator. He made a series of observations on the effects of high explosives on the central nervous system, and came to the conclusion that many so-called functional phenomena were really associated with minute structural lesions in the central nervous system. Mott did much other investigation work, some of it, as for instance, that in relation to improvements in the hygiene of asylums and the prevention of so-called asylum dysentery, would, in the absence of his other work, have been sufficient to stamp him as a man of outstanding ability and resource. There is one special service that he rendered to the cause of medicine in this country that demands more than passing notice, and that is the part he played in carrying out the wishes of his former teacher and friend, Henry Maudsley, who had left a benefaction to found a hospital for the study and treatment of mental diseases on lines different from those in vogue in his own day. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that Maudsley, a thinker of remarkable originality and a man well known for the pungency of his sayings, and the definiteness of his views, was the son-in-law of Conolly, who, in his time, also rendered great services to the cause of the insane. Mott was a disciple of Maudsley's and in sympathy with his views on the nature of mental disease and especially on its close relation to other branches of medicine, and the Maudsley Hospital is a monument, not only to

Maudsley but also to Mott, who played no inconsiderable part in its planning, equipment and development and who, by the value of his researches and by his kindly solicitude for and interest in the work of younger men, attracted to the hospital a band of enthusiastic workers. Mott not only supervised research work at this hospital but, on retiring from Charing Cross Hospital, became Director of Research in Psychological Medicine in Birmingham University, and his last illness occurred whilst he was on his way to this city in the cause of his duties.

In this College, besides acting as examiner for some eleven years, Mott served on the Council from 1912 to 1914. He was a Censor in 1917 and 1918, Croonian Lecturer in 1900, Oliver-Sharpey Lecturer in 1910, and Harveian Orator in 1925. Further, he took an active part in promoting in this College the establishment of a Diploma in Psychological Medicine. In 1918 he received the Moxon Medal for his researches in clinical medicine, and from the Medical Society of London he received the Fothergillian Prize and also delivered the Lettsomian Lectures. He was at one time Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1896, and was created K.B.E. in 1919 and elected a member of the Athenæum Club, under Rule II.

Mott, in addition to his professional and scientific attainments, was an accomplished musician and his principal relaxation was music. He was a man of kindly disposition, profoundly interested in scientific work and anxious to advance medicine, very generous in his appreciation of the work of others and helpful in assisting the work of juniors. He died when still in full activity, with undiminished powers, and at a time when some, at any rate, of his ideals were being realised. He is survived by Lady Mott, the daughter of Mr. G. T. Soley, and four daughters.

JOHN THOMSON.

John Thomson, who died in Edinburgh on 2 July, 1926, was the son of Thomas Thomson, W.S., was born in Edinburgh in 1856 and spent all his life in that city,

being educated first at the Edinburgh Academy and then at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1881 and the M.D. in 1891. He was a resident in the Royal Infirmary in 1882 to Professor Annandale and Sir Thomas Fraser, and then proceeded to Berlin and Vienna for post-graduate courses of study, and on his return was a resident officer at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and from this time to the end of his life he devoted all his energies to the study and welfare of children. On his return to Edinburgh he was appointed, in 1886, physician to the New Town Dispensary and established there a special clinic for the diseases of children. This was a new development and speedily became a great centre of teaching. In 1887 he became a member of the R.C.P. Edinburgh, and was appointed assistant physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, and he served this institution with unflagging zeal throughout his professional career, becoming ultimately consulting physician. In 1888 he was elected F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and in this year he translated Henoch's "Diseases of Children," and some ten years later he published his now well-known work, "The Clinical Study and Treatment of Sick Children," that reached a fourth edition in 1925 and did so much to establish his reputation as a very distinguished clinician and a leading authority in his subject. It has been said by one well competent to judge that "at his death there was no one more learned in the knowledge of disease in children and no one more skilled in diagnosis."

Thomson was, above all things, a man with unusual powers of observation and this, combined with great sanity of judgment, made him a clinician of remarkable ability. Further, he had a remarkably orderly mind and a very accurate memory, together with a great capacity for taking full and accurate notes. Thus, he accumulated and registered in a systematic manner a great mass of clinical observations, especially on cases that did not fall into recognised groups and presented unusual features. By pursuing this method he achieved remarkable results in the recognition and delineation of hitherto unknown conditions, and in this connection his work on pyloric stenosis in children, on pyelitis, on

cretinism and on dwarfing may be mentioned. His capacity for accurate observation was well developed in youth, and as a student he was known for his skill as a field naturalist with a keen eye for the recognition of flowers, plants, etc., and he affords another instance of the affinity between clinical observation and field natural history. Thomson, by his writings and by his capacity as a teacher, has had a commanding influence on the advance of knowledge in the subject that he made so peculiarly his own, and this influence was also greatly increased by the personality of the man, his lovable nature, kindly and generous disposition and the warm friendships that he formed with all those who were pursuing work similar to his own. He was as highly esteemed in London amongst those more especially associated with the study of children's diseases as he was in his native city, and his election to the Fellowship of this College in 1926, under the special bye-law, was a source of much gratification, not only to him but especially to his many friends and pupils. Thomson's wide interest in the welfare of children was shown, not only by his work as a clinician but also by the part he played in what is now sometimes described as After-care. He recognised that the work of the physician is not confined to hospital treatment and he was active in extending the work of the Edinburgh Cripple Society. One of the activities that he had most at heart, and one by which he will be more especially remembered, is the part he played in alleviating the hard lot of mentally defective children. In 1905 he instituted a special clinic for the study of these and allied cases of so-called functional disorder in children, and he continued to carry on this work after he ceased work on the active staff of the hospital and indeed up to the onset of his last illness. For the last twenty years of his life he devoted much time and labour to this difficult subject, and after much consideration he wrote a remarkable pamphlet under the title of "Opening Doors," in very simple but beautiful language, for the guidance of mothers and others concerned in the upbringing of the mentally defective. Thomson was a man of extreme modesty, reserved and very quiet in manner, not a fluent speaker or even a fluent talker, but greatly beloved and profoundly respected by all who

knew him; a man of many friends who kept in close touch with them and greatly esteemed by them for his sincerity and gentleness as well as for his knowledge and ability. He had interests outside medicine, more especially in art and history, but his interests in medicine were wide and his medical friendships world-wide.

In 1903 he was elected an honorary member of the American Pediatric Society, and in 1900 he was President of the Section on Diseases of children at the B.M.A. Meeting in Aberdeen. In 1922 he received the Hon. LL.D. of his old University.

He married Isabel, daughter of the Rev. John McPhail, in 1887, and had four sons and two daughters; the eldest son died in childhood and the youngest is a practitioner of medicine.

ROBERT HUNTER STEEN.

Robert Hunter Steen, who died at Bexhill on 12 July, 1926, at the comparatively early age of 56, was the son of Dr. Robert Steen, Ph.D., and was born in Belfast in 1870 and educated in that city at the Royal Academical Institution and at the Queen's University, where he graduated in Arts in 1891. He then entered the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital and took the London M.B., with honours, in 1894. He filled the appointments of house physician at St. Mary's Hospital and at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. After this full preliminary training in general medicine, he decided to devote himself to the study of psychological medicine and became assistant medical officer at "The Priory," Roehampton. He then held the post of assistant at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, and also at the West Sussex County Asylum, Chichester. Having previously taken the degree of M.D. in the University of London in 1896, he was appointed in 1905 Medical Superintendent of the City of London Mental Hospital at Dartford, and he remained in active work there until 1925. In 1909 he became Professor of Psychological Medicine in King's College, London, and somewhat later was appointed physician in Psychological Medicine to

King's College Hospital, with the care of out-patients. On his retirement from Dartford he was appointed Emeritus Professor. He became a Member of this College in 1913 and was elected a Fellow in 1921. He was an active member of the British Medical Association, filling the office of Secretary to the Section of Psychological Medicine and Neurology at the London meeting in 1910, and he was also Chairman of the Dartford Division in 1911-1912 and again in 1919. He was also at one time Hon. General Secretary of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association. Dr. Steen's contributions to medicine dealt almost entirely with psychological medicine and are published in the "Journal of Mental Science." His most important work was concerned with moral insanity and with the study of hallucinations in the sane and chronic hallucinatory psychosis. In the last subject he studied especially the question of the differential diagnosis of patients presenting these symptoms and considered that, notwithstanding the many difficulties experienced, some of them due to nomenclature, such cases might be divided into definite groups and in this way form definite clinical entities. Dr. Steen was regarded as a successful administrator and was in complete accord with the modern view of regarding institutions for the care of the insane as essentially hospitals, not only for their treatment but as hospitals where it might be expected that a considerable proportion of the patients would undergo cure. He held these views from the outset of his career, and thus, in his earlier years, was somewhat in advance of his time, as the idea of a mental hospital had not then become general, although keenly advocated by some.

ROBERT HENRY COLE.

Robert Henry Cole, who died on 10 August, 1926, after a very short illness, was the eldest son of the late Mr. R. C. Cole, of Ealing, and was born in 1866. As a young man he served for a short time in the Civil Service at the India Office, but determining on a medical career he entered the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1889, proceeded to

the M.B. London in 1892 and the M.D. in 1895. After holding a resident appointment at St. Mary's Hospital, soon after qualification, he decided on pursuing the special branch of psychological medicine, and in 1891 he became resident physician to the Moorcroft Mental Hospital and remained in this position until 1907, when he removed to London and started consulting practice. Soon after this he was appointed physician for mental diseases to St. Mary's Hospital and lecturer on this subject in the medical school. He was also lecturer at the Post-Graduate College of the West London Hospital and at Bethlem Royal Hospital. He held many other appointments of considerable responsibility, *i.e.*, Home Office Visitor to the State Inebriate Reformatory, Visitor to the Approved Institutions for the Mentally Defective, in Middlesex, and physician to the Special Hospital for Officers, Palace Green. In addition, he was an examiner in psychological medicine in the University of London. Whilst at Moorcroft Mental Hospital he established his reputation as a sound clinician and also for the care and solicitude he devoted to his patients and the interest he took in their welfare. He wrote a well-known text-book on psychiatry, which has now reached its third edition, and his address in 1925, as President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine, on the "Progress of Psychiatry" was noteworthy for its wide outlook and for its sympathy with the great progress that had been made in this branch of medicine during the last thirty years.

Cole, however, was more especially interested in the administrative and legal side of his speciality, and his work, first as Secretary and then as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association was especially valuable. His knowledge of those difficult questions associated with the legal relations of insanity was great, and he had read widely and was well acquainted with the history of lunacy legislation. In this connection he did much in preparing the evidence placed before the recent Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder.

In this College he became a Member in 1896 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1917 and was a very regular attendant at the College meetings. He was a kindly,

genial man, very modest and unassuming, but painstaking and very conscientious, and one very helpful to his younger colleagues and those in distress who sought his advice. He will be much missed. In 1907 he married the widow of Dr. Arthur T. White, and she, together with a son and daughter, survive him.

JOHN GEORGE ADAMI.

John George Adami, who died on 29 August, 1926, the fifth child of J. G. Adami, of Manchester, and Sarah Ann Leech, of Urmston (Lancashire), the sister of our former Fellow, Dr. Daniel John Leech, was born on 12 January, 1862. Adami had, both on his father's and mother's side, ancestors who were medical practitioners. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and at Owens College, and having obtained a scholarship he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1880, and had as contemporaries at Cambridge his lifelong friend, H. E. Shipley, Henry Head, Charles Sherrington, and others. From the commencement of his career as an undergraduate he took a keen interest in natural science and early became an active member of the University Natural Science Club, contributing several papers whilst still an undergraduate. He took the Natural Science Tripos with physiology as his main subject, and as early as 1885 published the record of his first work as an investigator in the "Journal of Physiology," on the circulation in the frog's kidney, a difficult piece of experimental work carried out in Heidelhain's Laboratory at Breslau. He qualified as M.R.C.S. in 1887, taking the M.B. Cambridge in 1889 and the M.D. in 1892. Subsequently to qualification he filled the post of house physician at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and shortly afterwards returned to Cambridge, where Roy had become Professor of Pathology, to take up the appointment of demonstrator of pathology. In the course of the next few years the partnership of Roy and Adami led to the prosecution of a series of researches in the physiology and pathology of the cardio-vascular system, with more especial reference to the efficiency of the heart as a pump. This work was remarkable for the ingenuity of the methods of

experimentation employed and for the application of exact physical measurements to the investigation of the phenomena of the living heart. The most important publication was that in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1892, and many of the facts there described and elucidated have had considerable influence in moulding our conceptions, not only of the normal heart beat but also of the phenomena seen in cardiac dilatation, and in what is sometimes termed over-strain of the heart. Adami did not, even at this time, limit his work to one department of pathology, but carried on a number of investigations in the then young sciences of bacteriology and of immunity, *i.e.*, so-called pseudo-tuberculosis, the possible variability of bacteria and the production of bacterial races. In the course of his pathological work in 1889, he cut himself whilst performing a post-mortem on a case of rabies and underwent the anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Subsequently to this he worked at the Pasteur Institute for a period, and in 1890 was appointed John Lucas Walker student in pathology at Cambridge, and in 1891 he was elected a Fellow of Jesus College. His Cambridge career was now drawing to a close as, in the next year 1892, at the age of thirty, he was appointed Professor of Pathology of McGill University, Montreal, and began a career there remarkable not only for the energy displayed and for the exceedingly wide range of his activity, but also for the quantity of original investigation carried on by him and his pupils notwithstanding the incessant demands made on his time for teaching and for the organisation of a great university department.

In Montreal, under his direction, the Chair of Pathology was closely correlated with clinical medicine, and the Professor of Pathology was responsible for the performance of autopsies at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and thus the resources of the pathological department of the University were available for the study of the numerous problems arising in the course of the routine clinical work of a large hospital. The investigations carried out during his tenure of the Chair were of the widest possible range and important additions to knowledge, both in human and in comparative pathology, were made by him and his fellow workers. Inflammation,

hepatic cirrhosis in man and in animals, tuberculosis, a comparative study of tumours and many other subjects were studied, and in addition he found time to engage in active work to promote eugenics in child welfare. It was during this period that he began to be interested in the study of the difficult problem of heredity, both from the point of view of its influence as a factor in the production of disease and also from the broader standpoint of the part it plays in evolutionary processes generally. These studies he continued for many years and he gave some of his results to this College in his Croonian Lectures in 1917. The views he there advanced led to considerable controversy as morphologists are by no means agreed at the present time on the question of the heredity of acquired characters, although in the last few years some have been inclined to look with less disfavour on what is known as Lamarck's theory than was formerly the case. This work of Adami is at any rate a good example of the broad view he took of the position and nature of pathology as a science, and that it is not to be regarded merely as an appanage of the art of medicine to be studied only for its practical utility in the recognition and treatment of disease but rather as a great branch of natural science, and therefore capable of influencing fundamental biological conceptions as a result of discoveries made in its pursuit. The breadth of view of Adami is also well seen in two other notable contributions made by him, the article on Inflammation in Allbutt's and Rolleston's system, and the text-book in two volumes that he wrote on the Principles of Pathology and published in 1909. Four years later, in association with that remarkable man, John McCrae, distinguished not only as a physician and pathologist, but also as an artillery officer in two campaigns, and especially, perhaps, as a poet, he brought out a smaller text-book of Pathology that achieved very considerable success. The article on inflammation was expanded and published separately and reached a fourth edition. Adami's life at Montreal was thus a very full one, and he received many marks of the appreciation in which he was held; thus he was President of the Association of American Physicians in 1912 and also President of the Royal Society of Canada. He had already been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of

London in 1905. During the war he served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, with the rank of Colonel, and he became the Recorder of the Medical Services of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and he described graphically the results of the now well-known first gas attack of the Germans, the Canadians being the first of the British forces to experience in the field this new development of warfare.

After the war Adami did not return to Montreal, but he took up entirely new work by accepting the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool. Although he still maintained his interest in pathology and contributed several papers on pathological subjects he devoted his energies mainly to the administrative and official side, and he was a most enthusiastic advocate of all measures that he thought would promote the development and usefulness of the University. Hence he lost no opportunity of urging on the citizens of Liverpool the permanent needs of the University, and he especially devoted himself to ensure that the University should not be regarded as something quite apart from the other activities of a great city, but rather as a centre of education in the city from which all might derive benefit.

Adami was a man of wide interests, more especially in art, possessing a considerable knowledge of pictures. He was also deeply interested in religious questions and especially in the question that has so often agitated certain minds, *i.e.*, the conflict of religion and science. He wrote a pamphlet on this subject entitled the "Unity of Faith and Science," in 1924, and immediately prior to his death sent an address on this subject to the Church Congress at its meeting in the summer of 1926.

Adami was a generous minded, genial man, somewhat impulsive in character and very enthusiastic, if not always discrete in all that seemed to him advisable for the progress of pathology. Illness did not prevent him from spending his last days in work with this object, and he took part in a very controversial discussion on the nature of malignant growths and their possible treatment by lead, very shortly before his death.

He received many honours besides those mentioned above; thus he was an honorary M.D. and an LL.D. of

three Universities; an Sc.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, an Honorary Fellow of the R.C.S. England, and an Honorary Fellow of both Jesus and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. He received the Fothergillian award of the Medical Society of London in 1914, and he was created C.B.E. for his war services in 1919. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of J. A. Cantlie, of Montreal, and secondly, in 1922, to Marie, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson. A son and daughter of the first marriage survive him.

JAMES BARRY BALL.

James Barry Ball, who died at Abingdon on 2 October, 1926, was born in Ireland in 1849. He entered the Medical School of University College, London, in 1866, and qualified as M.R.C.S. in 1870, taking the M.B. London in 1871 and the M.D. in 1872. Amongst his fellow students was Rickman Godlee, and he and Barry Ball were life-long friends. Ball immediately after taking his degree entered general practice and followed this in Brixton for some fourteen years, but in 1885 he decided on a different career, and taking the Membership of this College he gave up general practice and was appointed assistant physician to the West London Hospital. For a short time he followed the path of a general physician, but very soon, *i.e.*, in 1887, he determined to limit his work to the special province of diseases of the throat and nose, and in this year he was appointed first as assistant physician to the Throat and Nose Department of the West London Hospital, and then a few months later the department was so extended as to include diseases of the ear, with Barry Ball as assistant physician in charge. In 1893 he was elected full physician and he remained in active professional work at this hospital until his appointment as consulting physician and a member of the Board of Management in 1905.

Barry Ball took an active part in the development of the speciality to which he devoted himself, and his work as a laryngologist both at the hospital and in private practice had a notable influence in placing this department of

practice in the secure and honourable position that it now occupies. Although he was not a voluminous writer, nevertheless he proved himself to be a sound clinician, deliberate and very thorough, and a man of sober judgment whose only interest was the well-being of his patient, and these qualities, together with his experience gained in general practice and as a general physician, led to his opinion being highly valued by his fellow practitioners as well as by his patients. He entered this special field of medical work at a rather critical time in its history and when it had not fully secured the professional status that was so necessary for its full and adequate development. A man like Barry Ball, who had a wide experience of general medicine, and who under a very quiet and somewhat reserved manner, concealed a very firm and decided character that never brooked any doubtful procedure, and to whom self-interest was unknown, was naturally highly respected by his colleagues and gained their complete confidence. In this way he rendered very definite service to the work that he loved.

He was the author of a handbook on Diseases of the Nose and Pharynx that reached several editions, and he contributed several articles to Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. In 1907 he was Vice-President of the Section of Oto-Rhinolaryngology at the British Medical Association Meeting at Exeter, and in that year he was also elected a Fellow of this College.

Barry Ball was a man highly esteemed by his personal friends for the affectionate nature that revealed itself to a limited circle, and for his quiet humour. The later years of his life were spent at Abingdon and were saddened by the loss of his only son in the war. His wife and one daughter survive him.

FRANCIS WARNER.

Francis Warner who died at Warlingham on 26 October, 1926, in his eightieth year, the son of James Neatby Warner, was born in 1847, and educated at home. At the age of twenty he won a scholarship at King's College, London, and entered its medical school. He qualified in 1870, and after filling an appointment as house physician at King's College Hospital he graduated as M.B.

London in 1872, proceeding to the M.D. in 1873, in which year he also became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 1874 he was appointed a physician to the East London Hospital for Children and it was very shortly after this that he began to devote his attention to the special problem that formed his life's work. In 1879 he was appointed assistant physician to the London Hospital and he served as such for no less than seventeen years, becoming full physician in 1896 and finally consulting physician in 1913. In addition to his appointment as physician he was a lecturer in the medical school of the London Hospital, first of all on Botany and later on Materia Medica. In 1876 he became a Member of this College and in 1883 was elected to the Fellowship. He served the College as an examiner from 1897 to 1900 and delivered the Milroy Lectures in 1892. Francis Warner was unquestionably a pioneer in the special work to which he devoted himself, *i.e.*, the investigation of certain psychological problems in the young by the application of physical methods, and thus he was an early worker in the application of scientific principles and method to the study of the mind. Gross physical disease was studied and to a large extent diagnosed by the presence of physical signs, and Warner, believing that "all expression of mental action is by movement and the results of movement," attempted to define the physical signs that might be present as a result either of disease or of defective developmental conditions of the central nervous system in children. He actually described and defined no less than sixty-three such signs, and this necessarily involved an enormous amount of detailed work. In the course of some seven years, he personally examined no less than one hundred thousand school children for the presence or absence of these signs. As early as 1888, at a meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow, he dealt with some of his results, and enumerated the physical signs that he regarded as indicative of the lesser degrees of mental impairment. In the same year, he communicated to the Royal Society a paper dealing with the nature of the spontaneous movements of infants, and devoted an immense amount of labour and thought on the graphic record of movements. He lectured before the College of Surgeons in 1887, and developed his views on the

action of nerve centres. The results of his great work on the examination of school children were first published, as to a part, by the United States Government in 1890, and later a full and complete report was published by the British Medical Association. He himself published a series of works from 1885 to 1898, dealing with his conclusions, *Physical Expression*, *Anatomy of Movement*, *Mental Faculty*, *Children how to Study Them*, *The Nervous System of the Child*, etc.

Warner was soon recognised as an authority on these matters, and his advice sought by those responsible for the training of children, including Public Authorities. He took an active share in the work of the Royal Commission on Defective Children in 1889, also on the Departmental Committee on the Feeble Minded in 1896, on the Home Office Committee on Reformatory Schools, and in 1903 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Physical Training.

Although his work was important from a scientific point of view, it was also of importance from a practical standpoint, and there is but little doubt that his work was very instrumental in the development and provision of the special schools that were eventually established by Act of Parliament for the instruction of certain classes of defective children.

During his long service as a physician to the London Hospital he was devoted to his work, he was recognised as an exceptionally good clinician, and was beloved by his colleagues and by his students. He befriended everyone and his knowledge was freely given to all. He lacked any kind of self-interest, was entirely devoid of any commercial instincts, and all his energies were directed to the furtherance of his work. In old age, he unfortunately experienced some difficulties that were relieved to some extent by the award of a civil list pension in token of the valuable pioneer work he had carried out. No mention of Warner would be complete that did not allude to the services he rendered during the War. He retired from the London Hospital on appointment as consulting physician in 1913, at the age of 65, but on the outbreak of War, "Daddy Warner," came back and filled several house appointments, house physician, casualty officer, receiving room officer, etc. He helped greatly in the raids and

did much for the children who were terrified by the bomb explosions, and, amongst other things, he organised a scheme for the supply of what he called "imaginative toys," to relieve their condition of distress. Throughout the War he was willing to undertake any duty that he was asked to do. He is survived by one son.

LLEWELLYN CARACTACUS POWELL PHILLIPS.

Llewellyn Caractacus Powell Phillips, who died on 1 January, 1927, was the only son of the late Dr. James Mathias Phillips, of Cardigan, and was born on 28 July, 1871, at Taibach, South Wales. He was educated at Epsom College and then proceeded to Cambridge, entering Caius College in 1889 and obtaining first class honours in the Natural Science Tripos in 1892. He then became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1894, and took the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. Cambridge in 1895, and the F.R.C.S. England in 1897. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital he filled a number of student appointments with distinction, including those of house surgeon, external midwifery assistant and demonstrator of anatomy and he was also house physician at the Royal Free Hospital. At the outset of his career, Phillips was inclined to follow the path of surgery and he went to Egypt in 1900, having been appointed resident surgical officer to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo. Subsequently, however, he determined on following the career of a physician, and on the occurrence of a vacancy on the staff of the hospital he was appointed junior physician, and in 1903, he proceeded to the M.D. degree at Cambridge and became a Member of this College, and six years later, in 1909, he was elected a Fellow. Dr. Phillips served the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital for some twenty-five years, becoming, in due course, physician and Professor of Medicine in the Royal School of Medicine, Cairo, and he was for many years senior physician to the Hospital, until his retirement in 1925. He had a high reputation as a skilful clinician and his opinion as a consultant was highly esteemed by his professional colleagues and by the community at large. He was the trusted physician not only of the British residents in Cairo, but also of the Egyptians

and was appointed as the personal physician to the first Sultan of Egypt, Prince Hussein.

Phillips was a man of great energy and with many activities, but he devoted himself more especially to the thorough and systematic teaching of the students in the hospital wards where his extensive knowledge of the local diseases prevalent gave his teaching a directness that was of the utmost value in the training of many generations of students. His services to medicine were rendered rather in the form of this excellent teaching, both systematic and clinical, than by any notable contributions to the art or science of Medicine. He wrote but little, and writing did not come easily to him, his best known work being a volume on Amœbiasis and certain other forms of Dysentery, together with some articles on the treatment of Tetanus.

For a long series of years, he laboured to maintain a high standard of teaching of medicine in the medical school of Cairo, and much of the success of this school was due to his energy and skill. The medical school absorbed all his professional energy, and he took little or no part in public affairs. He rendered, however, great services by his self-sacrificing labours in the cholera epidemic of 1901, and this was one of many instances illustrating the way he did not spare himself when the necessity arose.

Phillips was a man who was so absorbed by his work that he allowed himself but little relaxation, and one of his most intimate colleagues has said that he had even forgotten how to take a holiday. Nevertheless, he was greatly interested in Egyptology and was a keen collector of coins and antiquities, more especially ancient Arab glass weights.

During the war, he held a temporary commission as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was the officer commanding a British Red Cross Hospital at Gaza, and was mentioned four times in despatches. For his services in Egypt he was made a member of the Order of the Nile and he had also received the Medjidieh. He married Edith the daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Coxon, and she together with three daughters survive him.

THOMAS CLAYE SHAW.

Thomas Claye Shaw, who died in January, 1927, aged 85 years, was one of the most senior of the Fellows of this College, but as he had lived a retired life in Cheltenham for some years, he was not well known personally to many of the more junior Fellows. He was born at Stockport in 1841, the son of a chemist, who was greatly interested in educational matters and was anxious that his son should graduate in the University of London, and with this object he entered King's College, London, and took the B.A. degree of the University of London, as long ago as 1860. He qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1864, in 1866 he became M.B., and in 1887 M.D., passing a distinguished examination and qualifying for the gold medal. He determined at the outset of his career to devote himself to the study of mental diseases and began these special studies at Colney Hatch Asylum, under the guidance of the Superintendent, Dr. Edgar Sheppard. Later, he was placed in charge of the Leavesden Asylum, an institution under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for the care and treatment of chronic cases, and from here he was transferred to Banstead Asylum, that had also been designed for the treatment of chronic cases. This scheme, however, was modified owing to the increasing demand for accommodation for the treatment of acute cases. Banstead Asylum was remodelled and Claye Shaw then entered upon his life work. He was soon recognised as a Superintendent and organiser of ability, and his advice was so highly valued, that later, when the London County Council undertook the construction of Claybury Asylum, Claye Shaw was their principal adviser in the many questions that arose and required solution, and it was on his advice that the first director of Claybury, Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, was appointed. Claye Shaw spent the whole of his active professional life as Superintendent of Banstead, but in addition to this was lecturer on Psychological Medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also at St. Luke's Hospital.

He was an attractive lecturer, inclined to be extremely outspoken and dogmatic, and his classes were always popular and well attended. He was a copious writer to the medical press on his speciality, and in addition con-

tributed many articles to lay journals on matters of psychological interest. His writings were able and often markedly original, especially when, as was not infrequently the case, he satirised modern developments, sometimes of thought, sometimes of dress. He was a keen critic of so-called fashion, and did not hesitate to express his opinions in unmistakable language, often in opposition to the current trend of opinion of the day. He was rugged, fearless and outspoken, but essentially kind in manner and in thought, remarkable for the soundness of his judgment, and with a measure of quaint humour, that endeared him to his students. In early life he achieved some distinction as an amateur actor, and had a considerable knowledge of the stage and spoke with authority on this subject. He was also an appreciative and keen musician, a good linguist, being especially fluent in French and German. His principal work, published under the title of "Ex-cathedra Essays on Insanity," is remarkable, both for its originality and for its breadth of view, although many of the opinions advanced in it were not shared by his fellow practitioners. In a presidential address, he gave as long ago as 1907, to the section of Psychological Medicine at the meeting of the British Medical Association, at Exeter, he advocated the establishment of mental clinics in association with general hospitals, a reform and development that he lived to see realised. Claye Shaw was an active member of the Medico-legal Society and for many years was President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety; he also took a very active part in founding the well-known After-care Association.

In 1880 he was elected a Fellow of this College, having become a member in 1869. He married Hannah Gratrix, daughter of the late T. Ridgeway, of Leavesden; she died in 1925, leaving two daughters.

ISAMBARD OWEN.

Isambard Owen, who died on 14 January, 1927, was the son of William George Owen, chief engineer of the Great Western Railway, and was born on 28 December, 1850, near Chepstow. He was educated at the King's School, Gloucester, and at Rossall, and at the age of 18 he entered

Downing College, Cambridge. He graduated in Natural Science in 1872, and then proceeded to St. George's Hospital and took his degree of M.B., Cambridge, in 1876 and the M.D. in 1882. At St. George's Hospital he filled the usual resident appointments and in 1876 was appointed curator of the museum, and some six years later, in 1882, he was elected assistant physician and for the next twenty years he pursued the path of a consulting physician and a teacher of medicine in a London medical school, although at a very early period he began to take a profound interest in educational and administrative problems. As a teacher and a clinician he proved very successful, he was a shrewd and very methodical clinical observer, popular with his patients and his students, and the latter were especially grateful to him for his systematic and methodical teaching of the physical signs of organic diseases. He lectured at St. George's Hospital on *materia medica* and on clinical medicine, and one of the features of his teaching was the stress he laid on the art of prescribing, which now, according to some, is becoming a lost art. Within a year of his appointment on the staff of St. George's Hospital, and after resigning an appointment as Physician to Brompton Hospital that he had only held for a year, he became Dean of the Medical School of St. George's and began the career of administration in which in after years he obtained so much distinction in so many different spheres of activity. As curator of the museum, he had shown evidence of his energy and method and his rank as Dean was of much value to his school. He showed his foresight and initiative by securing the appointment of the late Sir Patrick Manson to the first lectureship in tropical medicine established in a medical school in London in 1895. The multifarious character of his activities even in the earlier period of his career is well known by the fact, that between 1881 and 1883 he was largely responsible for carrying to a successful conclusion the reconstruction of the premises of the Medical Society of London, and in 1884 he did much to organise the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, and acted as its Secretary for some four years. Even before this, Owen had begun to be profoundly interested in matters of education, and more especially with Welsh education. He was a member of

the well-known Cymmrodorion Society, and as early as 1879 had become a member of the Council. The Welsh Colleges at Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Bangor had been founded between 1873 and 1883, and in 1887 Owen, at the instigation of that ardent Welshman, Principal Viriamu Jones, organised a public conference to discuss the development of education in Wales. Resolutions were passed in favour of the establishment of a National University, the official recognition of the Welsh language, and various other proposals that subsequently became the official programme for Welsh education. The Intermediate Education Act for Wales was passed in 1889, and in 1891 a conference, known as Lord Aberdare's University Conference, met for three days at Shrewsbury, with Isambard Owen as draftsman, and he carried out his duties with such skill that the 3,000 copies of the proposals of the conference, drafted by him were circulated for criticism and were adopted almost without alteration, and were subsequently incorporated in the University Charter granted in 1893. Owen undertook the early organisation of the University and acted as Hon. Secretary before the appointment of the first registrar. In 1894 he was appointed senior Deputy Chancellor, and in 1896 installed the then Prince of Wales as Chancellor at Aberystwyth and in 1902, after the accession of King Edward, he again installed the Prince of Wales as Chancellor. The University of Wales owes much to the indefatigable zeal and energy of Owen and especially to his quite extraordinary skill as a draftsman. Owen did not confine his interest in University education to Wales, he was extremely anxious to effect various reforms in the University of London, where grave dissatisfaction existed, more especially in matters concerning the relations of teachers and taught and the disabilities of London Medical Students in the matter of gradation. He spent much time and energy in elaborating a scheme in association with others for the establishment of a second University in London. This scheme, however, did not mature owing to the passing of the London University Commission Bill, that established the University of London in the form that it has at the present moment, although this constitution has again been modified by the Bill passed a few months ago.

In 1904 Owen became Principal of Armstrong College,

Newcastle, relinquishing medical practice, and from this time to the end of his life devoted himself entirely to the furtherance of educational matters. Successful as he had been in the organisation of the University of Wales, he was equally successful in the North, and it was mainly owing to him that the University of Durham Act of 1908 was agreed to and a satisfactory settlement arrived at in regard to the constituent colleges of Durham University. After five years of successful work in Newcastle, Owen became Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University in 1909, and there also he did valuable work in reconciling differences of opinion and co-ordinating the activities of three separate institutions, a University College, a technical school and a medical school into one harmonious University. His work at Bristol was arduous, as much reconstruction in administration was necessary after the war, and the University had at one time serious financial anxieties.

Owen was a Freemason and reached high office in the Province of Bristol and was also an active member of the British Medical Association, and at the Annual Meeting in Swansea, in 1903, was President of the Section of Medicine.

He had a considerable knowledge of architecture and of art, was a pleasant companion, and good conversationalist with a fund of information.

He received the honour of Knighthood for his services in education in 1902. In this College he was elected a Fellow in 1885, served as an examiner from 1888 to 1891 and again from 1899 to 1902. He was on the Council in 1903 and 1904. In 1905 he married Ethel, daughter of the late Lewis Holland Thomas, of Caerffynon, Merioneth, and she, together with two daughters, survive him.

THOMAS ROBERT BRADSHAW.

Thomas Robert Bradshaw, who died on 25 January, 1927, was born at Leamington in 1857 and educated first in Dublin at the Rathmines School and at Trinity College, and then at University College, London. He graduated as a B.A., Dublin, in 1878, taking the M.D. in 1882 and the M.R.C.S., England, in 1884. On the completion of his career as a student, Bradshaw went to Liverpool, this course being determined by the fact that

his relative, the late Dr. Waters, was one of the physicians to the Royal Infirmary. He first filled the appointment of house physician to the Northern Hospital and then a similar office at the Royal Infirmary. He was subsequently appointed a member of the honorary staff of the latter institution, and he spent the whole of his professional life in loyal service to the Infirmary. Dr. Bradshaw was a man of very considerable attainments, who carried to a successful issue work of value in several departments of medicine. He is, of course, more especially known for his work on the rather rare condition of the urine, described as albumosuria. He not only added a definiteness and a precision to our knowledge that was previously lacking, but he was successful in correlating the urinary changes with pathological lesions in the bones, and myelopathic albumosuria, as described by him, is now recognised as a definite clinical entity. Further, he was the first to recognise this condition clinically and to formulate the means for its diagnosis, and thus he made a notable contribution to scientific clinical medicine. Although his name is most closely associated with this work, Bradshaw was in no sense a specialist, and his interests in medicine were wide, as shown by his varied writings on many subjects, such as diseases of the bronchi and pleura, and valvular diseases of the heart, more especially from the point of view of prognosis, and in the mode of production of cardiac murmurs. All his published work is characterised by the elegance of his style and reveals the well-known fact that he was a most conscientious and painstaking investigator; this characteristic of his work was especially marked in his researches on albumosuria. He was a man of artistic and literary tastes and he published some of his medical writings in French. He became a Member of this College in 1890 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1904. In addition to being physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, he was University lecturer in clinical medicine and was also at one time physician to the Stanley Hospital and consulting physician to the Liverpool Samaritan Hospital. In 1910 and 1911 he was President of the Liverpool Medical Institution. Dr. Bradshaw was a very active member of the British Medical Association, serving at various times on the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, on the executive

committee of the Liverpool Division, on the Parliamentary Bills Committee, and on the Representative Body. He was also vice-president of the Section of Medicine at the annual meeting held in Liverpool in 1912. During the war he served as a Major at the First Western General Hospital. In 1904 he married Rose Mary, eldest daughter of the Dr. T. R. Glynn, of Liverpool. He died at the country residence at Mold, to which he had retired on relinquishing active work in Liverpool, mourned by numerous friends who felt that they had lost not only one who had added to medical knowledge, but also one who was a most loyal and lovable colleague.

* * * *

The losses the College has sustained by death are great and especially grievous in that, in so many instances, its Fellows have been cut off in the midst of their work and in the full tide of their activity. The College, however, cannot but feel, that so long as its Fellows take as pre-eminent a part in the progress of Medicine and the advance of knowledge, as that shown by the record of those it has to mourn to-day, so long will the future of this venerable College be secure, notwithstanding the never ceasing changes that are taking place in the domain of Medicine in this country.

I have, in conclusion, to express my deep sense of obligation to all the officers of the College and to the Fellows for the kindly support they have all given to me during my year of office, and to return to them my sincere thanks, for without this assistance, it would not be possible to carry out effectively the work of the College.

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